

important from the North

By the overland arrival at St. Louis we have all intelligence concerning the difficulties about the invasion of San Juan Island by the American

psa. The following letter in the San Francisco
mea explains the whole matter:

THE INVASION OF SAN JUAN ISLAND.

VICTORIA, V. I., August 7, 1859.

Editors Daily Times: You are, perhaps, aware
for this that while you have been absorbed in
political controversies at home, or watching the
events of the great world in the far East, war,
with all its attendant evils, has been threatened
in the distant North.

Some weeks ago, came to this port on the U.
S. Massachusetts, Gen. Harney. His arrival
was acknowledged by a salute, and, after a day's

A few days after the General's departure for Georgetown, our town was thrown into the greatest excitement by the news that a company of American troops had seized the disputed island of San Juan, and that barracks were being established upon it. No one knew by whom the act was authorized, and especially did certain chivalrous Americans, with allbustering proclivities, not to care. There commenced blustering and boasting on both sides, the American population excited rampant, as usual on such occasions, and British indignant. Numerous lively discus-

...sprung up among groups of citizens at the street corners, and a considerable amount of the King's English was demolished on both sides. Every royal vessel for the conveyance of passengers to the seat of war were in demand. Small boats were chartered for the trip, and several ambobats departed with visitors, both English and Americans, to the Island of San Juan, a distance of fifteen or twenty miles from this place. Two of the English vessels of war from Equatorial harbor, had gone over on the first reception of the news. Most of those who went to the island did so, perhaps, through curiosity; but others, no doubt, wanted determined to lend a hand

their respective countries, if their services were
 died. In the harbor of San Juan were found,
 besides several British men-of-war, the U. S. ships
 "Sacabutchu," "Shubrick," and a Revenue cutter
 in Puget Sound. A company of American
 soldiers, to the number of forty or fifty, had taken
 possession of the island, and quite boldly indica-
 ted their intention to keep it, as it will be seen by
 following order, which was posted in various
 places about the island.

"MILITARY POST, SAN JUAN ISLAND,
 W. T., July 27th, 1859."
 [ORDERS No. 1.]

In compliance with orders and instructions

the General Commanding, a Military Post be established on this island, on whatever the Commanding Officer may select.

All the inhabitants of the Island are requested to report at once to the Commanding Officer, in case of any incursion of the Northern Indians, so that he may take such steps as he may deem necessary to prevent any future occurrence of the same.

If this being United States Territory, no other than those of the United States, nor any, except such as are held by virtue of said laws, will be recognized or allowed on this Island.

By order of CAPTAIN PICKET.

AMES FORTH, 3d Lieut., 3d Infantry, Post Adjutant," will be observed from the tone of this order that it ignores the treaty and Boundary Commission, and admits of no compromise; it, therefore, resolves to have had no higher authority than Mr. Harney, and any concession is hereafter made, it will afford another example of the reckless manner in which filibustering American citizens jeopardize the peace and compromise the honor of their country.

From the first, it appears that the British desired to avoid a collision, as their ability, at any moment, to take the island concerned them deeply.

It was their wish to gain a joint military occupation of the island with our troops, until orders will be received from the heads of the two governments. A proposition to that effect having been made, was rejected, but it is believed will be acceded to. It is unnecessary to repeat, that if such a concession is made, after what has passed, it will be a dastardly compromise of the country's honor.

Their heirs have rested in this plight, with little change, during the past week. A small company was from Fort Belknap, have been added to American forces, and a number of Americans have come from this place and New York.

With the avowed intention of settling at San Juan, a British vessel of war brought down the sappers and miners from Fraser river a few days since, and renewed the request to land their troops, but were refused. They had not landed at last accounts, and matters remained in statu quo.

On Wednesday Gov. Douglas issued a protest against the occupation of San Juan Island by the Americans, and declared the island to belong to His Majesty, Queen Victoria. His Excellency also sent a message to the Vancouver Legislative Assembly yesterday, in which it was declared that the British forces will be landed on the island. The

their intention, a collision was inevitable. The disputed island lies northwesterly from the entrance to Puget Sound and the main land of Washington Territory in the vicinity of Port Townsend—the broad and beautiful Strait of Fuca between. Sailing from the Sound to the strait, across the Fuchs, San Juan appears to be a part of Vancouver's island, and the disputed point cannot be distinguished until you have gone down opposite its mouth or junction with Strait.

Notwithstanding the treaty, and the loud talk it made about the commanding importance of the strait to the American navy, the British

British, and one of infinitely greater value than the United States. The channel in dispute is the gate of the Gulf of Georgia, Fraser River and British Columbia—mostly British and British possessions. If this channel is, the treaty, determined to be the boundary line, only gives us a small island of small value and no other advantages, as we own nothing of it; while to them it is the door-way to all our possessions. This is no reason, however, why the United States should not have the island, for any right it belongs to her, but if John Bull is to war for this island, it will be because it is

considerable ill feeling appears to have arisen among the people at Victoria in consequence of the movement of Gen. Harney. The Victoria Gazette, having assumed a position upon the subject which is deemed there to be an "American war," is assailed severely by several English letters in the Colonist.

The Pioneer and Democrat commends the action of Gen. Harney in taking possession of San Juan Island. It says:

The treaty is based upon the principle that all north of the parallel of forty-nine was United States Territory, and the deviation made was sim-

to give Vancouver's island—only a very small portion of which was south of that parallel—to that country, who, had the line continued directly east, would have owned the greater portion of it. If, then, the question were one of doubt as to the proper channel, a consideration of the intent of the treaty must give that question in favor of the United States. It is not a question upon which a doubt must be permitted to exist. The Canal de Oro is the broadest, deepest, and most direct channel from the Straits of Fuca into the Gulf of Georgia. And this would not be questioned were not for the value of intermediate islands. To

and they are valuable as well for the land, which there is much of a superior quality on some of the islands, as also that they are supposed to command the southern entrance to the Gulf of Georgia. To us they are necessary as a military post, being the only place suitable for the protection of our own people from the hordes of northern savages, from whom we have already suffered, and from whose threatened attacks many of our settlements down the Sound are kept in continual alarm. San Juan is just the place for a post. The Indians must pass within striking distance in coming to and returning from the settlements.

Gen. Harney, no doubt, views it in this light, and has ordered the establishment of the post here as he would on any other portion of American soil. We honor him for it."

THE ANZURA BORNEALIS.—The officers of the John Fisher, which arrived at our wharf on Tuesday night, report that a strange, and to them, unaccountable phenomenon was witnessed from the hurricane roof of the steamer, while aground at the shoals on Monday night, which we attributed, then told of it the following morning on the steamer, to the anzura bornealis. The pilot of the ship, Mr. Harmon, states that about two o'clock

Monday morning, the vessel was surrounded by a kind of phosphorescent light, so brilliant that objects might be easily distinguished upon the river banks, though but a few moments previous the night was black as ink. The light lasted for several minutes and then suddenly disappeared, and all was dark as before.—*Nashville Banner*, Sept. 1st.

A CHALLENGE TO DOUGLASS.—William M. Coffey, author of the address, has addressed a written proposition to Mr. Douglass, in which he challenges him to a public discussion of the question of the right of the colored people to the franchise.

tion to Hoa, Stephen A. Douglas, care of Mr. Manypenny, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, offering to discuss with him at Pike's Opera-house, on any other commodious hall in this city, on a Thursday evening, the important topic of Popular Sovereignty.—Mr. Corry contesting the position advocated by the Illinois Senator. Mr. Corry proposes that a committee of the best citizens of this city shall arrange the details of the meeting, if the proposition be accepted. —*Cincinnati Press,* 1854.

ARTHUR PETER, JAMES BUCHANAN, PETER & BUCHANAN, GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, LOUISVILLE, KY., ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail gratis on application.

W. L. TINGLEY, WAGON MAKER, 455 Main Street, Louisville, Ky., MANUFACTURER of all kinds of wagons, carriages, and harnesses.

1859 FALL 1859 C. LICHTEN & CO., 45 Courtland Street, New York, HAVE THEIR STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS, BY E. G. HENRY & CO., AT AUCTION, O'NEILL'S BUILDING, Sept. 18th, 1859.

DR. T. M'GOWN'S Sarsaparilla, IODIDE OF POTASH, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, AND HEALTH RESTORER.

MADAME ROSENBAUGH, Dressmaker and Millinery, 125 Main Street, Louisville, Ky., FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING.

W. & D. S. PIATT, MAIN STREET, BETWEEN SEVENTH & EIGHTH, THE SUBSIDER HAVING SOLD HIS STOCK IN TRADE.

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LOUISVILLE THEATRE, JOHN T. LORTON, Manager, W. G. THOMPSON, Treasurer, RE-OPENED!

MOZART HALL, FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY, PARODI ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY!

PARODI ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, WITH NORMA, supported by the following powerful cast of characters.

PEWEE VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL, J. W. CLOUD, Principal, THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SCHOOL WILL OPEN ON MONDAY.

THE MASONIC COLLEGE, LAGRANGE, KY., THE ENGLISH session of this institution will open on MONDAY.

THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE, JEFFERSON FEMALE ACADEMY, MIDDLETON, KY.

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EDUCATIONAL, THE REV. GEORGE W. SMILEY'S SELECT SCHOOL, WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th.

DR. H. MOORE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, REMOVED TO THE CORNER OF TENTH AND MAGAZINE STREETS.

MISS ELSTON'S SCHOOL, WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, in the Second Green and Walnut.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN ACADEMY, Second Street, between Guthrie and Chestnut, Mr. J. K. KAPP.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, MRS. E. C. VETHELLE, WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th.

MADISON FEMALE SCHOOL, RICHMOND, KY., THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SCHOOL WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY.

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MUSSELLMAN & SON, TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS, THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND THE RIVER, LOUISVILLE, KY.

1844. OLD ESTABLISHED 1859. CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, CORNER OF MARKET AND FIRST STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

MURPHY'S NEW RIVY IS NOW IN FULL OPERATION, E. BARBAROUX, (Successor to Barbaroux & Sonnet).

Hydraulic Foundry and Machine Shop, CORNER OF FLOYD AND WASHINGTON STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Boxes, Lumber, and SHINGLES, I HAVE ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF.

PERUVIAN SYRUP, Solution of Protoxide of Iron, The Only Reliable and Permanent CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS, Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed Bugs, Fleas, and all pests.

THE GREAT VITAL REGENERATOR, TRISMAN, No. 1 is invaluable for relaxation, asthenia, and nervous debility.

JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND PECTORAL OF WILD CHERRY, THE SEAL OF PUBLIC APPROBATION has been unanimously given.

